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Department of Health & Environment

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AIR EMISSION SOURCE CONSTRUCTION PERMIT DRAFT

Source ID No.:	1610038
Effective Date:	Draft 2012
Source Name:	United States Department of Homeland Security - National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (U.S. DHS - NBAF)
NAICS Code:	541710, Agricultural Research and Development Laboratory
SIC Code:	8733, Agricultural Research and Development Laboratory
Source Location:	1980 Denison Avenue Manhattan, KS 66502
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This permit is issued pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3008 as amended.

I. Description of Activity Subject to Air Pollution Control Regulations

Facility Information

The U. S. Department of Homeland Security (U.S. DHS) is proposing to construct and operate the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) in Manhattan, Kansas (adjacent to Kansas State University). The operation of NBAF as a biosafety level-3 (BSL-3) and BSL-4 research facility would allow basic and advanced research, diagnostic testing and validation, countermeasure development, and diagnostic training for addressing high-consequence livestock diseases to U.S. agriculture and public health.

The U.S. DHS is proposing to install seven (7) boilers (each with maximum design heat-input rating of 33.475 MMBtu/hr) and seven (7) emergency generator diesel engines (each with maximum horsepower rating of 2,709 bhp) in the Central Utility Plant of the proposed facility. The seven (7) boilers will use natural gas as the primary fuel and No. 2 ultra low sulfur diesel (ULSD) fuel as the secondary fuel. Five (5) underground storage tanks, each with 40,000-gallon capacity, are being proposed for the storage of ULSD fuel.

The U.S. DHS is also proposing to install two (2) medical waste incinerators (controlled-air type with two (2) combustion chambers consisting of a primary chamber and a secondary chamber in series; each incinerator has a maximum design combustion capacity of 400 pounds per hour of waste) in the animal research laboratories of the proposed facility. The waste materials to be incinerated, such as animal carcasses and sharps, will be sterilized prior to leaving the containment area for incineration. The sterilization process of wastes will be verified during commissioning and certification prior to operation of the research laboratories and will be routinely validated as part of the operating protocols in accordance with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Center for Disease Control (CDC) requirements. Flue gases from each proposed incinerator will pass through a wet scrubber system with advanced submicron particulate removal capability and a carbon adsorber system to limit the incinerator emissions to below the set standard values. The bottom ash/residue from the incinerators and particulates collected from the wet scrubber and carbon adsorber will be disposed to the municipal landfill in accordance with the applicable KDHE-Bureau of Waste Management solid waste requirements. The contaminated liquid effluent from the research laboratories will be sterilized by using heat sterilization tanks prior to discharge to the City of Manhattan sanitary sewer.

The KDHE has reviewed the air quality requirements for the proposed activity. Potential emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e), particulate matter (PM), PM equal to or less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM_{10}), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) were evaluated as part of the review process. Potential emissions of other pollutants that are being regulated for incinerators, such as dioxin/furans, hydrogen chloride (HCl), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), and mercury (Hg) were also evaluated. The proposed activity of the U.S. DHS is subject to the provisions of **K.A.R. 28-19-300 (Construction permits and approvals; applicability)** because the emissions units' potential-to-emit (PTE) of CO_2e exceeds the permitting threshold of 100,000 tons per year, the PTE of NO_X and SO_2 exceed the permitting threshold of 40 tons per year and the PTE of PM and PM_{10} exceeds the permitting thresholds 25 and 15 tons per year, respectively. The U. S. DHS also is required to apply for a Title V Operating Permit within one (1) year of the initial startup of the proposed facility in accordance with 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec Section 60.50c(l), K.A.R. 28-19-500(a)(3) and K.A.R. 28-19-510(e).

Due to potential emissions for GHG above 100,000 tons per year, the U.S. DHS has opted to take Federally Enforceable limits which will restrict the use of diesel fuel used in the emergency generators to emergency periods and periodic maintenance and testing. The enforceable limits also restrict the use of fuel oil used in the boiler units to periodic maintenance and testing and use during periods of natural gas curtailment. The U.S. DHS will be limited to below the Major Source threshold for GHG to less than 100,000 tons per year of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) by tracking natural gas and diesel fuel usage on a consecutive 12 month rolling average. Additional operational restrictions will include the prohibition of operating more than 6 boilers at any one time and a restriction on operating only one incinerator at any one time. These imposed Federally Enforceable Limits will limit GHG, NO_X, SO_2, PM and PM_{10} emissions to below the PSD significance thresholds as well as ensure compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

II. Significant Applicable Air Pollution Control Regulations

The completed construction activity is subject to Kansas Administrative Regulations relating to air pollution control. The following air quality regulations were determined to be applicable to this source:

A. K.A.R. 28-19-31(a), Particulate matter emission limitations for indirect heating equipment.

B. K.A.R. 28-19-31(b)(2), Opacity requirements for indirect heating equipment.

C. K.A.R. 28-19-300(a)(1), Construction permits and approvals; applicability.

D. K.A.R. 28-19-301(e), Construction permits and approvals; application and issuance.

E. K.A.R. 28-19-302(b), Construction permits and approvals; additional provisions; construction permits.

F. K.A.R. 28-19-650(a)(3), Emissions opacity limits.

G. 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A, Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources

H. K.A.R. 28-19-720, adopting by reference 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, New Source Performance Standards for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984.

I. 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc, New Source Performance Standards for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr but less than 100 MMBTU/hr.

J. 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII, New Source Performance Standards for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.

K. 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec, New Source Performance Standards for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators (HMIWI) for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996.

L. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories, General Provisions.

M. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ, National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines.

N. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ, National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources.

III. Air Emission Unit Technical Specifications

The following equipment or equivalent is approved:

A. Seven (7) Superior Boilers, Model Mohican 800 BHP, designated as EU-Boiler01, EU-Boiler02, EU-Boiler03, EU-Boiler04, EU-Boiler05, EU-Boiler06, and EU-Boiler07. Each boiler is designed with a maximum design heat input rate of 33.475 MMBtu/hr. Primary fuel is natural

gas. Emergency fuel for natural gas curtailment use and maintenance testing is ULSD fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015 percent by weight). Each boiler is equipped with Low NOx Burner and flue gas recirculation (FGR) technology rated at 30 ppm NOx. **These boilers are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Dc and to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ.**

B. Seven (7) Detroit Diesel, Model No. 1020FDH5582, reciprocating engines, designated as IA-EMGEN01, IA-EMGEN02, IA-EMGEN03, IA-EMGEN04, IA-EMGEN05, IA-EMGEN06, and IA-EMGEN07. Each engine is rated a maximum 2,709 bhp and powers a generator with a nameplate maximum capacity of 1,860 kW. These units will be used for emergency power generation. Primary fuel for the engines will be ULSD fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015 percent by weight). **These engines are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ.**

C. Five (5) underground storage tanks have a working capacity of 40,000 gallons each, designated as TK-01, TK-02, TK-03, TK-04, and TK-05. Each tank will store ULSD fuel. **These tanks are subject to the provisions of K.A.R. 28-19-720 which adopts by reference 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb.**

D. Two (2) identical NCE Crawford Emcotek controlled-air incinerators, Model No. CB212SW-L, each with maximum design combustion capacity of 400 pounds per hour of medical/infectious/pathological waste. The primary combustion chamber (212 cubic feet volume) of each incinerator has two (2) 750,000 BTU/hr natural gas burners and operates at a minimum temperature of 1600°F. The secondary combustion chambers (162 cubic feet volume per chamber) of each incinerator has one (1) 3,000,000 BTU/hr natural gas burner and operates at a minimum temperature of 1800°F and at a minimum total residence time of one (1) second. **These incinerators are subject to the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec.**

E. Each incinerator is equipped with a wet scrubber (Rotary Atomizing^{TM} Scrubbing System) and a carbon adsorber system (Enhanced CarbonFilter^{TM}, USA Patent 7,014,682) and both are manufactured by NCE Crawford Emcotek with Model No. 150L-1900C-C/F. The combination of a wet scrubber and a carbon adsorber provides greater than 99.0 percent control efficiency and greater than 99.0 percent capture/collection efficiency. The manufacturer guaranteed that the emission limits under 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec will be met by their design when operated in accordance with the manufacturer's procedures.

F. Other ancillary equipment of the proposed incineration system include:

1. Thermal Relief Valve (TRV) Assembly: an emergency bypass stack (32 inches outside diameter; 60 feet above grade) that opens under emergency conditions (e.g., failure of the cooling system) to relieve heat and pressure in the combustion chambers of the incinerators, thus, protecting the downstream equipment such as the wet scrubber. This emergency activity is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec.

2. Sub-cooling and Condensation System: to sub-cool the incinerator flue gas from 1850°F to 100°F and to condense the soluble salts (particulate), organics (dioxins), and heavy metals before the wet scrubbing process.

3. Three-Stage Demister/Aerosol Separation System of the wet scrubber: the 1st stage is an acid absorption section; the 2nd and 3rd stages have 99 percent overall droplet removal.

4. Flue Gas Reheater (FGR): to raise the temperature of flue gases exiting the wet scrubber from 100°F to 140°F in order to condition it to 40 percent relative humidity before the carbon adsorption process.

5. Induced Draft (ID) Fan: a variable speed fan rated at a range from 1680 to 2520 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) and 17.6 to 26.4 inches water column (WC) that pulls air through the entire incineration, wet scrubbing, and carbon filtration system; a Programmable Logic Control (PLC) system is used to manage the ID Fan performance.

6. Exhaust stack: located downstream of the ID Fan; has 12 inches inside diameter and extends 60 feet above grade; includes sampling ports.

7. Ram Feeder/Loader Assembly: a hydraulically activated device used to batch load the waste. Into the incinerator.

8. Ash Removal Assembly: an internal component of the incinerator used to push or translate ash generated in the primary combustion chamber.

9. Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH) Day Tank with three feed pumps: 500-gallon capacity with secondary containment for storage of 25 percent (by weight) NaOH solution.

10. Control Cabinet: with programmable control panel having a NEMA 4 rating.

11. Data Acquisition and Handling System (DAHS): has the capability of measuring and recording 1-minute, 1-hour, and 3-hour rolling averages and has up to eight (8) PLC signals for parameter recording.

IV. Air Emissions Estimates from the Proposed Activity

Pollutant type	Potential-to-emit (PTE)[1] (tons per year)	
	Pre-permit	Post-permit
Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)	208.80	89.69
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	520.80	0.40
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	83.80	57.19
Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e)	183,117.70	≤99,999
Particulate Matter (PM)	25.71	7.48
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	25.71	7.48
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	11.78	10.16
Total Hazardous Air Pollutants (Total HAPs)	2.42	1.78

[1] Potential-to-emit (PTE) means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable.

Pollutant type	Potential-to-emit (PTE)[1] (tons per year)	
	Pre-permit	Post-permit
Individual HAPs *(from the incinerators)*		
Lead (Pb)	7.77E-04	3.88E-04
Cadmium (Cd)	4.23E-04	4.23E-04
Mercury (Hg)	1.51E-04	1.51E-04
Dioxin/Furans (CDD/CDF)	2.03E-08	2.03E-08

V. Permit Conditions

The following sections describe the federally-enforceable permit conditions for the proposed activity that include air emissions limitations and standards; monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements; compliance and performance test requirements; operator training and qualification requirements; siting requirements; and waste management plan requirements.

A. Plant-wide Limit on Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CO_2e) *[complying with K.A.R. 28-19-302(b)]*

1. Air Emission Limitations

The following air emission limitations apply Facility-Wide:

a. The owner or operator shall restrict the use of diesel fuel fired in the boilers to times of curtailment of natural gas by the natural gas supplier or natural gas emergencies with the exception of periodic testing to ensure the boilers are capable of burning diesel fuel should an emergency involving natural gas curtailment occur. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

b. The owner or operator shall restrict the use of diesel fuel fired in the emergency generators to emergency operations and maintenance operations, as further described and restricted in Section V.D of this permit and 40 CFR 60.4211(e). [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

c. The owner or operator shall install a fuel meter for natural gas and a fuel meter for the diesel fuel prior to the boilers for the purpose of measuring the amount of natural gas and for measuring the amount of fuel oil combusted in the boilers each month, as also described in Section V.C. of this permit. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

d. The owner or operator shall install a fuel meter for natural gas prior to the incinerators for the purpose of measuring the amount of natural gas combusted in the incinerators each month. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

2. Monitoring Requirements

a. The owner or operator shall record the amount of natural gas and fuel oil combusted in the boilers, the incinerators and plant wide for all plant activities, including other combustion equipment (excluding the emergency generators). This record shall be maintained in the form of meter readings and monthly fuel bills that together will show the total amount of fuel combusted at the facility for every month. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

b. The owner or operator shall install a non-resettable hour meter on each emergency generator to record the hours each generator was operated monthly, as also described in 40 CFR 60.4209(a).

c. Beginning the 12 month of initial operation and calculated monthly thereafter, the owner or operator shall demonstrate that CO_2e emissions are less than 100,000 tons per year on a consecutive 12 month rolling basis by calculating the CO_2e emissions using the following equation:

$$[122{,}155.20\ (A) + 23{,}589.08\ (B) + 3{,}182.55\ (C)]/\ 2000 \leq 99{,}999 \text{ tons of } CO_2e$$

Where:

A = million standard cubic feet of natural gas burned in all boilers, the incinerators and other combustion units facility-wide during each previous 12 month consecutive period. *[The numerical constant 122,155.20 is the CO_2e emission factor in pounds per million cubic feet of natural gas and is based on the boiler manufacturer data for natural gas combustion,. This factor is greater than the CO_2e emission factor for natural gas combustion in boilers found in the AP-42 Chapter 1, Table 1.4-2.]*;

B = thousands of gallons of # 2 diesel fuel burned in all boilers during each previous 12 month consecutive period *[The numerical constant 23,589.08 is the CO_2e emission factor in pounds per thousand gallons of fuel oil and is based on the boiler manufacturer data for fuel oil combustion.]*; and

C = number of total hours all emergency generators operated during each previous 12 month consecutive period *[The numerical constant 3,182.55 is the CO_2e pounds per hour emission factor based on PSD and Title V Permitting Guidance for Greenhouses published by the US EPA in March 2011]* .
[K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

3. Recordkeeping Requirements

a. The owner or operator shall maintain monthly records of the natural gas and fuel oil combusted in the boilers, incinerators, and plant wide for all plant activities, including other combustion equipment (excluding the emergency generators). This record shall be maintained in the form of meter readings and monthly fuel bills that together will show the total amount of fuel combusted at the facility. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

b. The owner or operator shall follow the recordkeeping requirements described in Section V.D.3. for recording the hours of operation for the emergency generators. [40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

c. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the consecutive 12 month rolling calculation for CO_2e. The record shall be updated monthly no later than the last day of the month following the month to which the record relates. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

d. All records shall be maintained onsite for a period of five (5) years from the date of record. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

4. Reporting Requirements

a. If, at the end of any calendar quarter, the facility's actual operations exceed 85% of the operational limitations (i.e., if the facility emits more than 85,000 tons of CO_2e for the past four calendar quarters), the owner or operator shall report the actual operations to the department for that period of time. This report shall be submitted to KDHE within 45 days of the last day of the month following the conclusion of the calendar quarter. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

B. Plant-wide Permit Condition for Dispersion Modeling Analysis *[complying with K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]*

1. Air Emission Limitations

a. Stack parameters for all equipment listed under Air Emissions Unit Technical Specifications, including but not limited to stack heights, stack diameters, exhaust temperatures, emission rates, and exit velocities, shall be consistent with data provided for the dispersion modeling analysis. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

2. Reporting Requirements

a. If significant changes are made, or modeling parameters are not representative of site conditions, the facility shall document compliance with the NAAQS and increments and submit documentation of compliance to KDHE prior to making the change(s). KDHE has final authority in determining what constitutes a significant change. If modeling indicates a potential NAAQS or increment violation, then mitigation shall be required. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

C. **Permit Conditions for the Seven (7) Boilers** *(complying with K.A.R. 28-19-31(a), K.A.R. 28-19-31(b)(2), 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A and Subpart Dc, and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A and JJJJJ)*

1. Air Emission Limitations

The following air emission limitations apply to the seven (7) boilers:

a. The owner or operator shall not operate more than six (6) of the boilers concurrently at any one time. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

b. Particulate matter emissions from all indirect heating equipment are limited to the amount determined by the following equation:

$$A = 1.026 / I^{0.233}$$

Where: A = the allowable emission rate in lb / 10^6 Btu
I = the total heat input of all boilers in 10^6 Btu
[K.A.R. 28-19-31(a)]

c. K.A.R. 28-19-31(b)(2) limits the opacity of visible air emissions from the boilers to 20 percent. Compliance with 40 CFR 60.43c(c) shall demonstrate compliance with K.A.R. 28-19-31(b)(2).

d. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator shall combust oil that contains greater than 0.5 weight percent sulfur. [40 CFR 60.42c(d)]

e. The owner or operator shall limit the sulfur content of the fuel oil fired in the boilers to less than or equal to 0.0015 weight percent sulfur. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

f. Compliance with the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart Dc PM emission, SO_2 emission and fuel oil sulfur limits shall be based on a certification from the fuel supplier, as described under 40 CFR 60.48c(f). [40 CFR 60.42c(h)(1)]

g. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, no owner or operator that combusts oil and has a heat input capacity of 30 MMBtu/hr or greater shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than 20 percent opacity (6-minute average), except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity. [40 CFR 60.43c(c)]

h. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ, these boilers are exempt from the requirements of this subpart as described under 40 CFR Part 63.11195, as long as the boiler operations at the facility meet the definition of gas-fired boiler, as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.11237. A Gas-fired Boiler includes any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only

during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Each boiler shall be limited to 48 hours of periodic testing on liquid fuel (diesel fuel) during any calendar year. [40 CFR Part 63.11237]

2. Monitoring Requirements

The following air emission monitoring requirements apply to the seven (7) boilers:

a. The owner or operator shall develop a written or electronic means to document and record the operating hours and date of operation for each boiler to demonstrate that only six (6) boilers are operating concurrently at any one time. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

b. The owner or operator shall demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, as described under 40 CFR 60.48c(f). [40 CFR 60.46c(e)]

c. In lieu of installing Continuous Opacity Monitors (COMs), the owners and operators shall operate the boilers in accordance with a written site-specific monitoring plan approved by the KDHE. This monitoring plan must include procedures and criteria for establishing and monitoring specific parameters for the affected facility indicative of compliance with the opacity standard. [40 CFR 60.47c(g)]

d. The owner or operator shall record the number of hours each boiler operates on diesel fuel for periodic testing. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

3. Recordkeeping Requirements

The following air emission recordkeeping requirements apply to the seven (7) boilers:

a. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the operating hours and date of operation for each boiler to demonstrate that only six (6) boilers are operating concurrently at any one time. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

b. In accordance with 40 CFR 60.7(b), the owner/operator shall keep records of the occurrence and duration of any start-up, shutdown or malfunction in the operation of each boiler.

c. The owner or operator shall record and maintain records of the amount of fuel combusted in the boilers on a monthly basis. The records of the amount of fuel combusted can be maintained in the form of monthly fuel bills or meter readings, or other records that adequately document fuel usage. [40 CFR 60.48c(g)]

d. For distillate oil the fuel supplier certification shall include the following information:

   i. The name of the oil supplier;

   ii. A statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 CFR 60.41c; and

iii. The sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil. [40 CFR 60.48c(f)]

e. In addition to records of fuel supplier certifications, the report shall include a certified statement signed by the owner or operator of the affected facility that the records of fuel supplier certifications submitted represent all of the fuel combusted during the reporting period. [40 CFR 60.48c(e)(11)]

f. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the number of hours each boiler operates on diesel fuel for periodic testing. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

g. In accordance with 40 CFR 60.48c(i) and this permit, all of the required records shall be maintained by the owner or operator of the boilers for a period of two years following the date of record.

4. Reporting Requirements

The following air emission reporting requirements apply to the seven (7) boilers:

a. On and after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR 60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator shall submit the site-specific monitoring plan for operations of the boilers in accordance with 40 CFR 60.47c(g)

b. The reporting period for the reports required is each six-month period. All reports shall be submitted to the Administrator and shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of the reporting period. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

5. Performance Test Requirements

The following air emission performance testing requirements apply to the seven (7) boilers:

a. Where the owner or operator seeks to demonstrate compliance with the SO_2 standards based on fuel supplier certification, the performance test shall consist of the certification from the fuel supplier, as described in 40 CFR 60.48c(f), as applicable.[40 CFR 60.44c(h)]

b. If supplier certification is not used, the initial performance test may consist of sampling and analyzing the oil in the initial tank of the oil to be fired in the boilers in accordance with 40 CFR 60.44c(g). Thereafter, the oil in the fuel tank shall be sampled after each new shipment of oil is received, following the procedures set out in 40 CFR 60.46c(d)(2).

c. The owner or operator shall conduct an initial performance test as required under 40 CFR 60.8, and shall conduct subsequent performance tests as requested by the Administrator. Method 9 of appendix A–4 of 40 CFR Part 60 shall be used for determining the opacity of stack emissions.

D. **Permit Conditions for the Emergency Generator Diesel Engines** *(complying with K.A.R 28-19-650(a)(3), 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A and Subpart IIII and 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A and Subpart ZZZZ)*

1. Air Emission Limitations

The following air emission limitations apply to the seven (7) Emergency Generators:

a. The emergency generators will demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart ZZZZ by complying with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart IIII.

b. Beginning October 1, 2010, owners and operators of stationary CI ICE with a displacement of less than 30 liters per cylinder that use diesel fuel must use diesel fuel that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 80.510(b) for nonroad diesel fuel, which is 15 ppm maximum for nonroad diesel fuel. [40 CFR 60.4207 and 40 CFR 80.510(b)(1)]

c. Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE shall operate and maintain the engine according to manufacturer's written instructions. [40 CFR 60.4211(a)]

d. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of emergency CI ICE is limited to 100 hours per generator per year. There is no time limit on the use of such units in emergency situations. If Federal, State, or local standards require more than 100 hours of maintenance and testing, the owner or operator shall maintain records of these requirements. [40 CFR 60.4211(e)]

e. Maintenance checks and readiness testing of the emergency CI ICE are to be conducted between the hours of 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM only. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

f. Emergency engines meeting standards under 40 CFR 60.4205 but not 40 CFR 60.4204 shall only be operated during required maintenance and testing and emergencies. [40 CFR 60.4211(e)]

g. Opacity of visible emissions from the generators shall be limited to 20 percent. [K.A.R 28-19-650(a)(3)]

2. Monitoring Requirements

The following air emission monitoring requirements apply to the seven (7) Emergency Generators:

a. Owners or operators of emergency stationary CI ICE must install a non-resettable hour meter prior to startup of the engine. [40 CFR 60.4209(a)]

b. The owner or operator shall record the time of day and the date that the maintenance checks and readiness testing of the emergency CI ICE were conducted. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

3. Recordkeeping/Reporting Requirements

The following air emission recordkeeping requirements apply to the seven (7) Emergency Generators:

a. Must submit an initial notification as specified in 40 CFR 63.6645(f).

b. Owners and operators of emergency stationary CI ICE shall maintain records of the operation of each engine during emergency and non-emergency services that are recorded through the non-resettable hour meter.

c. The owner must record the amount of time each engine was operated and the reason each engine was in operation during that time. [40 CFR 60.4214(b)]

d. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the time of day and the date that the maintenance checks and readiness testing of the emergency CI ICE were conducted. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

e. All of the required records shall be maintained by the owner or operator for a period of two years following the date of record. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

E. Permit Conditions for the Underground Storage Vessels *(complying with K.A.R 28-19-650(a)(3), 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A and Subpart Kb)*

1. Air Emission Limitations

The following air emission limitations apply to the five (5) 40, 000 gallon underground storage vessels:

a. 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Kb applies to each storage vessel with a capacity greater than or equal to 19,800 gallons that is used to store volatile organic liquids for which construction, reconstruction, or modification is commenced after July 23, 1984. This subpart does not apply to storage vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 39,900 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 3.5 kilopascals (kPa) or with a capacity greater than or equal to 19,800 gallons but less than 39,900 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true vapor pressure less than 15.0 kPa. Each 40,000 gallon storage tank will be storing ULSD which has a true vapor pressure of less than 3.5 kPa and thus the requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb would not apply to the distillate fuel oil storage tanks. [40 CFR 60.110b(b)]

b. Opacity of visible emissions from the tanks shall be limited to 20 percent. [K.A.R 28-19-650(a)(3)]

2. Monitoring Requirements

The following air emission monitoring requirements apply to the five (5) 40, 000 gallon underground storage vessels:

a. No monitoring is required at the time of permit issuance.

3. Recordkeeping and Reporting Requirements

The following air emission recordkeeping requirements apply to the five (5) 40, 000 gallon underground storage vessels:

a. No recordkeeping or reporting is required at the time of permit issuance.

F. Permit Conditions for the Incinerators *(complying with 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A and Subpart Ec)*

1. Air Emission Limitations

The following air emission limitations apply to the two (2) incinerators:

a. The owner or operator shall not operate more than one (1) incinerator concurrently at any time. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

b. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that contain stack emissions in excess of the applicable emissions limits listed in Table 1B of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ec. [40 CFR 60.52c(a)(2)]

c. The following are the emissions limits for medium-size HMIWI units as listed in Table 1B to Subpart Ec:

Pollutant	Emissions Limits (adjusted to 7 percent oxygen, dry basis)
Particulate Matter (PM)	22 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter (mg/dscf) (0.0095 grains per dry standard cubic feet (gr/dscf))
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1.8 parts per million by volume (ppmv)
Dioxin/Furans (CDD/CDF)	0.47 nanogram per dry standard cubic meter (ng/dscm) total dioxins/furans (0.21 grains per billion dry standard cubic feet (gr/10^9 dscf) **or** 0.014 ng/dscm TEQ (0.0061 gr/10^9 dscf)
Hydrogen Chloride (HCl)	7.7 ppmv
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	1.4 ppmv
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	67 ppmv
Lead (Pb)	0.018 mg/dscm (0.0079 gr/dscf)
Cadmium (Cd)	0.0098 mg/dscm (0.0043 gr/dscf)
Mercury (Hg)	0.35 dscm (0.0015 gr/dscf)

d. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere any gases that exhibit greater than six (6) percent opacity (6-minute block average). [40 CFR 60.52c(b)(2)]

e. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall not cause to be discharged into the atmosphere visible emissions of combustion ash from ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points) in excess of five (5) percent of the observation period as determined by EPA Reference Method 22 of Appendix A of 40 CFR Part 60. Exceptions to this visible emissions limits are listed in 40 CFR 60.52c(d) and 40 CFR 60.52c(e). [40 CFR 60.52c(c)]

f. The minimum temperature shall be 1600 °F in the primary combustion chamber of the incinerators. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

g. The minimum temperature shall be 1800°F in the secondary combustion chambers of the incinerators. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

2. Operator Training and Qualification Requirements

The following training and qualifications requirements apply to the operator of the incinerators:

a. No owner or operator of an affected facility shall allow the affected facility to operate at any time unless a fully trained and qualified HMIWI operator is accessible, either at the facility or available within one (1) hour. The trained and qualified HMIWI operator may operate the HMIWI directly or be the direct supervisor of one or more HMIWI operators. [40 CFR 60.53c(a)]

b. The operator training and qualification shall be obtained through a State-approved program or by completing the requirements that are listed in 40 CFR 60.53c(c) through 40 CFR 60.53c(g): [40 CFR 60.53c(b)]

i. 40 CFR 60.53c(c): Describes the HMIWI operator training course minimum requirements

ii. 40 CFR 60.53c(d): Describes the qualifications of a trained HMIWI operator

iii. 40 CFR 60.53c(e): Describes the validity date of qualifications of an HMIWI operator

iv. 40 CFR 60.53c(f): Describes how to maintain the qualifications of an HMIWI operator

v. 40 CFR 60.53c(g): Describes the renewal of lapsed qualification of an HMIWI operator

c. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall maintain documentation at the facility that address the following in accordance with 40 CFR 60.53c(h):

i. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(1): Summary of the applicable standards under 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec;

ii. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(2): Description of basic combustion theory applicable to an HMIWI;

iii. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(3): Procedures for receiving, handling, and charging waste;

iv. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(4): HMIWI startup, shutdown, and malfunction procedures;

v. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(5): Procedures for maintaining proper combustion air supply levels;

vi. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(6): Procedures for operating the HMIWI and associated air pollution control systems within the standards established under 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec;

vii. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(7): Procedures for responding to periodic malfunction, or conditions that may lead to malfunction;

viii. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(8): Procedures for monitoring HMIWI emissions;

ix. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(9): Reporting and recordkeeping procedures; and

x. 40 CFR 60.53c(h)(10): Procedures for handling ash.

d. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall establish a program for reviewing the information listed in 40 CFR 60.53c(h). The initial review of the information listed in 40 CFR 60.53c(h) shall be conducted prior to assumption of responsibilities affecting HMIWI operation. The subsequent reviews shall be conducted annually. [40 CFR 60.53c(i)]

e. The information listed in 40 CFR 60.53c(h) along with records of training shall be kept in a readily accessible location for all HMIWI operators and for inspection by the EPA or its delegated enforcement agent. [40 CFR 60.53c(j)]

3. Siting Requirements

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall prepare an analysis of impacts of the affected facility. The requirements for the preparation of an analysis of impacts are listed in 40 CFR 60.54c(a) through 40 CFR 60.54c(c).

4. Waste Management Plan

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall prepare a waste management plan. The requirements for the preparation of a waste management plan are listed in 40 CFR 60.55c.

5. Compliance and Performance Testing

The following compliance and performance testing requirements apply to the incinerators:

a. The emissions limits apply at all times. [40 CFR 60.56c(a)]

b. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct an initial performance test as required under 40 CFR 60.8 to determine compliance with emission limits using the procedures and test methods listed in 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(1) through 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(14): [40 CFR 60.56c(b)]

i. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(1): All performance tests shall consist of a minimum of three (3) tests runs conducted under representative operating conditions.

ii. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(2): The minimum sample time shall be one (1) hour per test run unless otherwise indicated.

iii. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(3): Method for sampling location/points

iv. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(4): Methods for gas composition analysis

v. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(5): Equation for pollutant concentration adjusted to seven (7) percent oxygen

vi. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(6): Methods for PM emissions measurements

vii. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(7): Methods for NOx emissions measurements

viii. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(8): Methods for SO_2 emissions measurements

ix. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(9): Methods for stack opacity measurements

x. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(10): Methods for CO emissions measurements

xi. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(11): Methods for total dioxin/furan emissions measurements

xii. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(12): Methods for HCl emissions measurements

xiii. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(13): Methods for Pb, Cd, and Hg emissions measurements

xiv. 40 CFR 60.56c(b)(14): Method for fugitive ash emissions measurements

c. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall conduct annual performance tests as required under 40 CFR 60.56(c)(1) through 40 CFR 60.56(c)(7): [40 CFR 60.56c(c)]

i. 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(1): Annual performance test for opacity

ii. 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(2): Annual performance test for PM, CO, and HCl

iii. 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(3): Annual performance test for fugitive emissions from fly ash/bottom ash storage and handling

iv. 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(4): Use of Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS) as substitute for annual performance test for CO

v. 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(5): Use of CEMS as substitute for annual performance test for HCl and PM

vi. 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(6): Use of a continuous automated sampling system for dioxin/furan

vii. 40CFR 60.56c(c)(7): Use of a continuous automated sampling system for Hg

d. Conditions/requirements when an affected facility is equipped with air pollution control system:

i. The owner or operator of an affected facility equipped with air pollution control system shall establish the appropriate maximum and minimum operating parameters listed in Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec during the initial performance test to determine compliance with the emission limits. [40 CFR 60.56c(d)(1)]

ii. Following the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed under 40 CFR Part 60.8, whichever date comes first, the owner or operator shall ensure that the affected facility does not operate above any of the applicable maximum operating parameters or below any of the minimum operating parameters listed in Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec: [40 CFR 60.56c(d)(2)]

(a) Operating parameters shall be measured as 3-hour rolling averages (calculated each hour as the average of the previous three (3) operating hours) at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction.

(b) Operating parameter limits do not apply during performance tests.

(c) Operation above the established maximum or below the established minimum operating parameter(s) shall constitute a violation of established parameter(s).

iii. The 40 CFR 60.56c(e)(1) through 40 CFR 60.56c(e)(10) describe what constitute a violation of each emission limit when the affected source is equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, except when a repeat performance test is to be conducted as described in 40 CFR 60.56c(i).

iv. The 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(1) through 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(10) describe what constitutes a violation of each emission limit when the affected source is equipped with a wet scrubber, except when a repeat performance test is to be conducted as described in 40 CFR 60.56c(i).

(a) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(1): Operation of the affected facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum pressure drop across the wet scrubber or below the minimum horsepower or amperage to the system simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the PM emission limit.

(b) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(2): Operation of the affected facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum secondary chamber temperature simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the CO emission limit.

(c) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(3): Operation of the affected facility above the maximum charge rate, below the minimum secondary chamber temperature, and below the minimum scrubber liquor flow rate simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the dioxin/furan emission limit.

(d) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(4): Operation of the affected facility above the maximum charge rate and below the minimum scrubber liquor pH simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the HCl emission limit.

(e) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(5): Operation of the affected facility above the maximum flue gas temperature and above the maximum charge rate simultaneously shall constitute a violation of the Hg emission limit.

(f) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(6): Use of the bypass stack shall constitute a violation of the PM, dioxin/furan, HCl, Pb, Cd, and Hg emissions limits.

(g) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(7): Operation of the affected facility above the CO emissions limits as measured by the CO CEMS specified in 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(4) shall constitute a violation of the CO emission limit.

(h) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(8): Operation of the affected facility above the PM, HCl, Pb, Cd, and/or Hg emissions limits as measured by the CEMS specified in (i) 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(5) shall constitute a violation of the applicable emissions limit.

(j) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(9): Operation of the affected facility above the dioxin/furan emissions limits as measured by the continuous automated sampling system specified in 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(6) shall constitute a violation of the dioxin/furan emissions limit.

(k) 40 CFR 60.56c(f)(10): Operation of the affected facility above the Hg emissions limits as measured by the continuous automated sampling system specified in 40 CFR 60.56c(c)(7) shall constitute a violation of the Hg emissions limit.

v. The 40 CFR 60.56c(g)(1) through 40 CFR 60.56c(g)(10) describe what constitutes a violation of each emission limit when the affected source is equipped with a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber, except when a repeat performance test is to be conducted as described in 40 CFR 60.56c(i).

vi. The 40 CFR 60.56c(h)(1) through 40 CFR 60.56c(h)(3) describe the establishment of the required site specific operating parameters to determine compliance and what constitutes a violation of the NOx emission limit when the affected source is equipped with selective non catalytic reduction technology.

vii. The 40 CFR 60.56c(j) describes the establishment of the required site specific operating parameters when the affected facility is using an air pollution control device other than a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber, or selective noncatalytic reduction technology. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall not conduct the initial performance test until after the petition has been approved by the Administrator.

e. Conditions/requirements for a repeat performance test:

i. The 40 CFR 60.56c(i) describes how an affected facility may conduct a repeat performance test within 30 days of violation of applicable operating parameters(s).

ii. The owner or operator of an affected facility may conduct a repeat performance test at any time to establish new values for the operating parameters. The Administrator may request a repeat performance test at any time. [40 CFR 60.56c(k)]

6. Monitoring Requirements

a. The owner or operator shall develop a written or electronic means to document and record the operating hours and date of operation for each incinerator to demonstrate that only one (1) incinerator is operating concurrently at any one time. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

b. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall install, calibrate (to manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate devices (or establish methods) for monitoring the applicable maximum and minimum operating parameters listed in Table 3 of 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart Ec (unless CEMS are used as a substitute for certain parameters as specified) such that these devices (or methods) measure and record values for these operating parameters at the frequencies indicated in Table 3 at all times. [40 CFR 60.57c(a)]

c. The owner or operator of an affected facility that uses selective non catalytic reduction technology shall apply the monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.57c(b).

d. The owner or operator of an affected facility that uses bypass stack shall apply the monitoring requirements specified in 40 CFR 60.57c(c).

e. The owner or operator of an affected facility using an air pollution control device other than a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter, a wet scrubber, a dry scrubber followed by a fabric filter and a wet scrubber, or selective noncatalytic

reduction technology to comply with the emission limits shall install, calibrate (to manufacturers' specifications), maintain, and operate the equipment necessary to monitor the site-specific operating parameters. [40 CFR 60.57c(d)]

f. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall obtain monitoring data at all times during HMIWI operation except during periods of monitoring equipment malfunction, calibration, or repair. At a minimum, valid monitoring data shall be obtained for 75 percent of the operating hours per day for 90 percent of the operating days per calendar quarter that the affected facility is combusting hospital waste and/or medical/infectious waste. [40 CFR 60.57c(e)]

g. The owner or operator of the affected facility shall ensure that each HMIWI subject to the emissions limits undergoes an initial air pollution control device inspection that is at least as protective as the following: [40 CFR 60.57c(f)]

   i. At a minimum, an inspection shall include the following:

      (a) Inspect air pollution control device(s) for proper operation, if applicable;

      (b) Ensure proper calibration of thermocouples, sorbent feed systems, and any other monitoring equipment; and

      (c) Generally observe that the equipment is maintained in good operating condition.

   ii. Within ten (10) days following an air pollution control device inspection, all necessary repairs shall be completed unless the owner or operator obtains written approval from the Administrator establishing a date whereby all necessary repairs of the designated facility shall be completed.

h. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall ensure that each HMIWI subject to the emissions limits undergoes an air pollution control device inspection annually (no more than 12 months following the previous annual air pollution control device inspection). [40 CFR 60.57c(g)]

i. The owner or operator of an affected facility that uses an air pollution control device that includes a fabric filter (and is not demonstrating compliance using PM CEMS) that uses a bag leak detection system to determine compliance with PM limits shall meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.57c(h)(1) through 40 CFR 60.57c(h)(12).

j. The owner or operator shall monitor the required minimum temperatures in the primary and secondary combustion chambers continuously when the incinerators are in operation. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

7. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

a. The owner or operator shall maintain a record of the operating hours and date of operation for each incinerator to demonstrate that only one (1) incinerator is operating concurrently at any one time. These records shall be maintained by the owner or operator for a period of two years following the date of record.

b. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit notifications as provided by 40 CFR 60.7. In addition, the owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit the information described below: [40 CFR 60.58c(a)]

   i. 40 CFR 60.58c(a)(1): List of information required to be submitted prior to commencement of construction.

   ii. 40 CFR 60.58c(a)(2): List of information required to be submitted prior to initial startup.

c. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall maintain the information listed in 40 CFR 60.58c(b)(1) through 40 CFR 60.58c(b)(11), as applicable, for a period of at least five (5) years. [40 CFR 60.58c(b)]

d. The owner of operator of an affected facility shall submit the information specified in 40 CFR 60.58c(c)(1) through 40 CFR 60.58c(c)(4), as applicable, no later than 60 days following the initial performance test. All reports shall be signed by the facilities manager. [40 CFR 60.58c(c)]

e. An annual report shall be submitted one (1) year following the submissions of the information required in 40 CFR 60.58c(c) and subsequent reports shall be submitted no more than 12 months following the previous reports. The annual report shall include the information specified in 40 CFR 60.58c(d)(1) through 40 CFR 60.58c (d)(11). All reports shall be signed by the facilities manager. [40 CFR 60.58c(d)]

f. Once the affected facility is subject to permitting requirements under Title V of the Clean Air Act (Operating permit), the owner or operator of the affected facility shall submit reports required in 40 CFR 60.58c(d) semiannually. [40 CFR 60.58c(d)]

g. The owner or operator of an affected facility shall submit semiannual reports containing any information listed under 40 CFR 60.58c(b)(3) through 40 CFR 60.58c(b)(5) no later than 60 days following the reporting period. The first semiannual reporting period ends six (6) months following the submission of information on 40 CFR 60.58c(c). Subsequent reports shall be submitted no later than six (6) months following the previous report. All reports shall be signed by the facilities manager. [40 CFR 60.58c(e)]

h. All records specified under 40 CFR 60.58c(b) shall be maintained onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format, unless an alternative format is approved by the Administrator. [40 CFR 60.58c(f)]

i. If the owner or operator of an affected facility chooses to submit an electronic copy of stack test report to EPA's WebFIRE database, the test data shall be entered into EPA's database using the Electronic Reporting Tool located at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ert/ert_tool.html. [40 CFR 60.58c(g)]

j. The owner or operator shall maintain records of the minimum and operating temperatures of the primary and secondary combustion chambers of the incinerators onsite in either paper copy or computer-readable format for a period of at least five (5) years from the date the records are acquired. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

VI. Notification

Notify Mr. Stan Marshall of the North Central District Office (785) 827-9639 within 30 days when installation is complete so that an evaluation may be conducted to verify compliance with applicable regulations.

VII. General Provisions

A. This document shall become void if the construction or modification has not commenced within 18 months of the effective date, or if the construction or modification is interrupted for a period of 18 months or longer. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(c)]

B. A construction permit or approval must be issued by KDHE prior to commencing any construction or modification of equipment or processes which results in an increase of potential-to-emit equal to or greater than the thresholds specified by K.A.R. 28-19-300.

C. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, representatives of KDHE (including authorized contractors of KDHE) shall be allowed to:

1. enter upon the premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under conditions of this document;

2. have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under conditions of this document;

3. inspect at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment) practices or operations regulated or required under this document; and

4. sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this document or as otherwise authorized by the Secretary of KDHE, any substances or parameters at any location. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

D. The emission unit or stationary source which is the subject of this document shall be operated in compliance with all applicable requirements of the Kansas Air Quality Act and the federal Clean Air Act. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

E. This document is subject to periodic review and amendment as deemed necessary to fulfill the intent and purpose of the Kansas Air Quality Statutes and Regulations and rules promulgated in accordance therewith. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

F. This document does not relieve the facility of the obligation to obtain other approvals, permits, licenses or documents of sanction which may be required by other federal, state or local government agencies. [K.A.R. 28-19-301(e)]

Permit Writer

Lynelle Ladd
Environmental Scientist
Air Permitting Section

Date Signed

LML:
c: NCDO
BWM
BOW
C-10107